in eukaryotic hosts, such as eukaryotic microbes (yeast) or cells isolated from multicellular organisms (mammalian cell cultures), plants and insect cells. Examples of mammalian cell lines suitable for the expression of heterologous polypeptides include monkey kidney CV1 cell line transformed by SV40 (COS-7, ATCC CRL 1651); human embryonic kidney cell line 293S (Graham *et al*, J. Gen. Virol. 36:59 [1977]); baby hamster kidney cells (BHK, ATCC CCL 10); Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells (Urlaub and Chasin, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:4216 [1980]; monkey kidney cells (CVI-76, ATCC CCL 70); African green monkey cells (VERO-76, ATCC CRL-1587); human cervical carcinoma cells (HELA, ATCC CCL 2); canine kidney cells (MDCK, ATCC CCL 34); human lung cells (W138, ATCC CCL 75); and human liver cells (Hep G2, HB 8065). In general myeloma cells, in particular those not producing any endogenous antibody, e.g. the non-immunoglobulin producing myeloma cell line SP2/0, are preferred for the production of the fusion molecules herein.

Please delete the paragraph on page 43 consisting of lines 10 through 13, and replace it with the following substitute paragraph:

--In certain instances, especially if the two polypeptide sequences making up the bifunctional molecule of the present invention are connected with a non-polypeptide linker, it may be advantageous to individually synthesize the first and second polypeptide sequences, e.g. by any of the recombinant approaches discussed above, followed by functionally linking the two sequences.--

Please delete the paragraph spanning page 43 (line 24) through page 44 (line 10), and replace it with the following substitute paragraph:

--The fusion molecules of the present invention may include amino acid sequence variants of native immunoglobulin (e.g. IgG and/or IgE) or allergen (e.g., Ara h 2 sequences). Such amino acid sequence variants can be produced by expressing the underlying DNA sequence in a suitable recombinant host cell, or by *in vitro* synthesis of the desired polypeptide, as discussed above. The nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide variant is preferably prepared by site-directed mutagenesis of the nucleic acid sequence encoding the corresponding native (e.g. human) polypeptide. Particularly preferred is site-directed mutagenesis using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification (see, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,683,195 issued